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## Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Waldo L. Stream, halibuting.  
Sch. Emily Sears, shore.

## Today's Fish Market.

Cape North salt cod, large, \$3; mediums, \$2.75.  
Outside sales fresh western cod, large, \$2; market, \$1.65; haddock, 65c and 67½c.  
Outside sales fresh eastern cod, large, \$1.70; mediums, \$1.50.  
Outside sales salt Rips cod, \$3.60 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for mediums.  
Salt dory handline codfish, large, \$3.25; mediums, \$3.  
Outside sales of round pollock, 60c per cwt.  
Banks halibut, 11 cts. per lb. for white and 8 cts for gray.  
Filched halibut, 8 1-4 cts. per lb.  
Salt bullseyes, \$9.50 per bbl.  
Salt large mackerel, late caught, rimmed, \$30 per bbl.  
Salt small mackerel, \$20 per bbl.  
Small fresh mackerel, 9c each.  
Board of Trade prices:  
Large drift Georges cod, \$3.60 per cwt.; medium cod, \$3.25.  
Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.  
Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.  
Large salt handline Georges cod, large \$3.75, medium \$3.25.  
Dory handline salt cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$3.  
Eastern drift salt cod, large \$3.37½ per cwt., medium \$3.  
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.  
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.  
Salt pollock, \$1 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1; salt hake, \$1.  
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large, \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.70; medium cod, \$1.50; cusk, \$1.65 for large, \$1.20 for medium, and 50c for snappers; haddock, 65c; hake, 65c; pollock, 60c.

## SIR EDWARD MORRIS INTERVIEWED.

### Expresses His Views on Several Interesting Questions.

Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, who has recently returned to the island colony after an official trip to the mother country, stopping in the United States on his way home, has given out a long statement on matters of concern to his province. Among the many matters touched upon, his words upon the following topics will be found of mutual interest here in Gloucester.

## Steam Trawling.

"The question of steam trawling on the Grand Banks has now become so serious an issue that I need not dilate upon it. After my arrival in London, I called the attention of His Majesty's government to the danger to the lives and property of our fishermen in the method involved, and the feasibility of remedial measures is now engaging their attention. The trawler fishery in the North Sea is controlled by an international arrangement, and it is possible that a similar course may be adopted with reference to the fishery on the Grand Banks.

## The Hague Arbitration.

"It was agreed, some time ago to submit our fishery dispute with the United States to the Hague Tribunal. Under the regulations, each party had to prepare a printed statement of its case for submission to the five arbitrators. Since May last, our Attorney General, Hon. D. Morison, Sir James Winter and myself have been constantly at work in the preparation of this "case," and Sir James and I whilst in London had frequent conferences with the Attorney-General of Canada, Hon. J. B. Aylesworth, and his colleague, J. B. Ewart, K. C., with the same object in view. Our "case" is now in the hands of the printer, and I had, before leaving England, the first proof sheets for revision. The Attorney-General of England, Sir Robert Finlay, who will be among the counsel engaged on the British side, is giving the case his closest attention. Before leaving St. John's, I was invited by the British Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Bryce, to visit him at the Embassy, and there, for three days, I had the advantage of going over the whole case with him. I found Mr. Bryce not alone completely master of the case upon which, for the present, he

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has been engaged, but keenly sympathetic with the colony.

## Newfoundland's Fisheries.

"I am more and more satisfied that the greatest need for Newfoundland today is the expansion of the fisheries along such lines as will provide new methods of curing, putting up and exporting the catch, and new markets for its consumption. Before enlarging our fisheries, we must secure these methods and markets, else we shall be faced with a renewal of last year's conditions. I availed of the presence, in England, of Inspector O'Reilly, to have him visit Scotland and study there in the great fish centres, the latest methods of handling fish for market, particularly in a fresh or partly frozen state. As a result of his visit, I hope that an experiment will be tried by the Fisheries Department in a month or two, which will result in establishing the possibility of marketing our cod, herring, salmon, lobster, and other fish, in a fresh condition, in at least the United States and Canada. The method by which it is proposed to accomplish this, will be fully described in the press at an early date but I might say in passing that I do not believe the importance of this for our West Coast winter fishery and Bay of Islands herring fishery, can be exaggerated."

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## FISHERIES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## Official Returns Show Decrease in Value Last Year.

Consul-General David F. Wilber, of Halifax, reports as follows concerning the fisheries of the Province of Nova Scotia:

"The average yield of the fisheries of Nova Scotia, for a number of years, has been about \$8,000,000, but official returns at Ottawa show that the yield for the fiscal year ended March, 31, 1908, the latest year for which official returns are available, amounted to only \$7,632,300, a decrease, as compared with 1907, which was also less than an average year, of \$166,829.

"The catch in 1908 was composed as follows: Cod, chiefly dried, \$2,178,982; lobsters, mostly canned, \$2,052,353; haddock and finnan haddies, \$718,844; mackerel, \$656,590; herring, chiefly pickled, \$496,175; hake, \$394,641; pollock, \$335,535; salmon, nearly all fresh, \$158,786; halibut, \$84,744; bait fish, \$129,651, etc.

"There were used in the fishing industry of the province in 1908, 671 vessels, 240 tugs and smacks, and 14,746 boats, upon which 26,797 men were employed.

"The growing importance of the fresh fish industry in the eastern part of the province is indicated by increased shipments by rail to the United States and Canada. The freight shipments from Port Mulgrave over the Intercolonial Railway in 1908 amounted to 4,768,500 pounds, and by express 1,508,323 pounds.

"The chief interest in caplin hitherto has been in its value as probably the best bait known for handline fishing for cod, or, in fact, for all hook methods. Caplin are rarely seen on the Nova Scotia shores, their habitat being on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, where incredible quantities are sometimes washed up on the beach after gales during July and August.

"An effort is to be made to bring these fish to Nova Scotia from Newfoundland, and probably to the United States, holding them in cold storage with a view of handling them, in some prepared form for food, on a scale never before attempted, similar to sardines. The caplin is a delicious little fish and quite equal to the vaunted white bait.

"A special barrel will be used for shipping these fish from Newfoundland to this port and thence to the United States. It is said to consist of a double barrel, or a barrel within a barrel, the inner barrel containing four trays, and the space between the two barrels packed with ice, which will insure their arrival in good condition in the United States, where it is in good demand."

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## Portland Fish Notes.

Fish arrivals were scarce on Thursday. Owing to it being the last of the week all the orders were cared for. Sch. Edmund F. Black came in during the day with a small amount and it was purchased here. This was the only arrival of consequence and enough fish was secured to meet the demands made during the day.

## Salt Shipment.

The steamer Bencliff, Trapani, for this port, with a cargo of salt, passed Gibraltar, September 2.

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## HERRING KING OF THE FISHERIES

No Other Species  
Contributes So Largely  
to Support of Human  
Race.

Has Been a Recognized  
Food Fish For Many  
Centuries.

Of the whole tribe of fishes none contributes so largely to the support of the human race as the herring. It is more extensively preyed upon by marine enemies than probably any other fish. It is absolutely without means of defense. Wherever it is found, in the North Atlantic as well as in the Pacific, it is caught by the hundreds of millions of commerce. For over two centuries the fisheries of the east coast of North America and for a much longer period those of the North Sea have maintained on immense food-producing industry, and they show no sign of exhaustion.

If every mature female herring lays 20,000 eggs, a very conservative estimate, and more than two of the progeny escape destruction and spawn, says Hugh M. Smith, United States Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, in the National Geographic Magazine, more fish will be produced than are necessary for maintaining the schools. The destruction done by man is really insignificant, possibly not 5 per cent. of the annual losses due to whales, porpoises, seals and other mammals, to cod, haddock, mackerel, sharks and other fishes and to gulls and other birds and natural enemies that prey on the herring while still in the egg.

Huxley held that the entire annual take of the herring in Europe did not number more fish than a single one of many schools contains. Putting the world's annual production at about 2,495,000,000 pounds, with a value of \$36,000,000 at first hands, Mr. Smith estimates that the annual destruction of herring by man exceeds 10,900,000,000 fish, or seven fish to every person in the world. In one brush weir near Castine, Me., in October and November last year 20,000,000 small herring were taken for canning in the "sardine" factories. More than 1,000,000,000 herring are caught annually in Canada.

But the herring fishery of Scotland exceeds that of any other country, being 50 per cent. larger than that of England, which ranks second. In 1907 the catch of Scotland was more than 630,000,000 pounds, enough fish if put end to end to extend 8000 miles. Five hundred steam vessels were employed. France, Norway and Sweden have enormous herring fisheries. As long ago as the 15th century there were 50,000 Dutch herring fishermen, and between 200,000 and 300,000 people were engaged on shore in related industries, such as boat-building and net and barrel making. "The foundations of Amsterdam are laid on herring bones," the old saying ran, for when in the middle ages all Continental Europe ate no animal food during Lent but fish, the Dutch supplied most of the cured fish.

In 1677 the Duke of York formed a corporation for the catching of herring. In 1720 two thousand of the principal gentlemen of Scotland organized a company for herring fishing off the American coast and then levying "ship money" on the fishing and merchant vessels at home. It was once the custom to take in pomp the first herring to the King at The Hague, where the lucky fisherman received a present of 500 florins at the royal hands. To fresh herring, fried, broiled or baked, and to herring salted, pickled, smoked or canned in oil or mustard, men of many nations today delight to render hungry homage. In its own right this small fish is entitled to wear the name of "King Herring."—New York World.

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## Made Good Stock.

Sch. Hortense, Capt. Frank Viator, stocked \$1214 on her recent market trip to Georges, the crew sharing \$46.



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# TRIP TAKEN ON FOUR TRAWL SETS

## Sch. Morning Star Makes An Unusual Record.

Sch. Morning Star, Capt. Freeman Decker, which arrived here last night full of fresh codfish, has made a very unusual record, inasmuch as the whole big lot 180,000 pounds were taken in four sets of the trawls.

Capt. Decker reports that on the first two sets, the dories each stuck out five tubs of trawl, and on the last two sets the dories only set four tubs each, so that the entire large fare was secured on the running of 18 tubs of trawl to a dory, which is certainly tall fishing.

Capt. Decker reports that on the last day's fishing it was quite rough and an extra strong tide running, but notwithstanding this the dories kept coming back loaded time and again, and they must have saved 60,000 pounds or more. They lost a lot of fish and the captain thinks that had the weather been good and all the fish saved, the haul from this four tub set would have reached the enormous amount of 80,000 or 100,000 pounds—a whole ordinary trip in itself.

### Squid Plentiful but Acted Queerly.

Capt. Decker reports fine fishing on Quero bank, but that the squid although plentiful, seemed to act queerly, that is, one vessel would get all she wanted to fish with in an hour or so of jigging, while other crafts would strike none. He said that schs. Effie M. Prior and Natalie J. Nelson had gone to Burgeo for bait and he thought that sch. Rex went also.

A short time ago he spoke sch. Elmer E. Gray and sch. Annie M. Parker was near by. Both were on good fishing on the rough bottom and the Gray looked deep.

He also saw schs. Lizzie M. Stanley and James W. Parker on the latter part of the trip and a dory handliner which he took to be sch. Harry A. Nickerson, the latter anchored on fine fishing.

Capt. Decker says that the French steam trawlers are again bothering the vessels very much, running their beam trawls right in among the dories. From the looks of some of them, which were setting deep, he thought they had been striking big fishing lately.

### Newfoundland Fish Market.

Regarding the salt fish market the St. John's N. F., Trade Review says:

Messrs. Monroe & Co. bought about 100 quintals of green codfish this season and are having it made at their Southside premises. They paid something like a dollar a quintal for the fish from the knife, and they are in the business by way of experiment, with a view, probably to going more largely into next year. Roundly, fish from the knife is counted on the basis of three to one, so that to start with, Messrs. Monroe paid at the rate of \$3 for a dry quintal. When salting, washing, spreading and barrowing are taken into account another dollar is gone, so that unless the fish is all large there will not be much money in it for Messrs. Monroe & Co.

"Last week dry codfish to local market was quoted at \$5 for large including Maderia. Since then one or two merchants in the trade have given 50 cents per quintal more, but they insisted on cull, which practically means throwing out Maderia. If the game is played fairly this amounts to about the same thing, but there is an impression abroad that some of the dealers are not playing the game fairly, and that they are making a pretense of cull and are giving the 50 cents extra in order to get ahead of their competitors in getting hold to first cargoes. It is difficult to find out how far this practice extends, for it appears while no dealer openly admits it for himself, he has a strong suspicion that the other fellow is doing it."

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# BOSTON ALSO HAS FOUR FISH TRIPS

## Fares Were Quickly Taken Up by Dealers.

T wharf has four fares in this morning to finish up the week on. These catches will be moved quickly and the dealers will be all ready for the big number of arrivals which are expected Monday morning.

Sch. Nettie Franklin has 55,000 pounds the other fares being around 20,000 pounds, while sch. Almeida, with 10 swordfish, struck a fancy price, 15 cents per pound. Prices are good especially for Saturday.

An unexpected lot of mackerel and swordfish came to T wharf yesterday morning from the provinces and relieved the market. The demand for both kinds of fish continues good, but the dealers could see no way of satisfying it, as the home fishermen are sending few and bringing none to the wharf in vessels. The swordfishermen who are out are making their last trips, and naturally want them to be as large as possible, so as to bring up their stocks and shares.

The trapmen are finding a few mackerel each day in their traps there, and an occasional swordfish comes near enough to the shore for the boat fishermen to go out after it. The fishermen along the Nova Scotia coast are taking mackerel and swordfish, and yesterday morning 60 barrels of mackerel and eight cases of swordfish, with from one to three fish in each, were received from Halifax and Yarmouth by steamer. Two barrels of mackerel came from Portland, and a swordfish was sent up from Provincetown.

Smelts are received now almost daily from Maine, and as the weather grows colder they will be taken further west, and will come in larger quantities from the places that now supply them. The season is still young in the smelt trade but the supply is fair.

For the week ending last night there were 71 arrivals with 1,813,850 pounds of fresh fish at T wharf against 89 arrivals with 3,880,400 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

Today's receipts in detail are as follows:

### Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Nettie Franklin, 7000 haddock, 42,000 cod, 6000 pollock.

Sch. Boyd and Leeds, 2000 haddock, 18,000 cod.

Sch. Almeida, 10 swordfish.

Sch. Quonnapowit, 5000 haddock, 18,000 cod.

Haddock, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; large cod, \$3.25 to \$3.90; market cod, \$2; swordfish, 15 cts. per lb.

### Clark's Harbor, N. S., Fish Notes.

Capt. Bryant Newell, West Head, captured three swordfish off Brazil Rock one day last week, cruising in his motor fish boat.

Cape Negro Island reported herring very plentiful last week, and mackerel in some numbers made their appearance at several points east, Thorbourn's trap taking 400 at one haul. The netting of mackerel on that part of the shore is also a paying business just now.

No dogfish were taken at the reduction works till Wednesday, owing to slight changes being made in machinery. The Nelson went east on Tuesday.

The annual convention of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia will be held in Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 28. Official notice and president's call hereafter.

About 20 of the motor fish boats in this vicinity have rigged chairs to their bows for regular swordfish trips. The weather has been against them lately.

Every coastwise arrival here brings word of swordfish being sighted all along the south shore. Capt. Gordon, of the tug Wetherspoon, here last week, said he saw 30 of them between Port Mouton and Bantam. They fairly swarm, mixed with herring, in the vicinity of Little Hope. Small American schooners scarcely 40 tons are following them up. One of them went as high as 11 swordfish per day.

### Nova Scotia Fish Movements.

Digby—Hake plenty; haddock fair; cod scarce.

Sand Point—Herring plenty; cod scarce.

Lockeport—Few herring reported; cod scarce.

Liverpool—Cod plenty; haddock, halibut and squid fair; few mackerel in nets; herring scarce.

Lunenburg—Cod fair.

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Salmon River—Cod, haddock and herring fair.  
Isaac's Harbor—Cod and herring fair.  
West Arichat—Cod and herring fair.  
Arichat—Herring plenty; cod fair.  
Mabou—Cod plenty; hake and herring fair; haddock scarce.  
Port Hood—Haddock and herring fair.  
Alberton—Herring fair; cod and hake scarce.  
Miminegash—Herring fair; cod and hake scarce.  
Grand Manan, South Head—Herring reported in nets.  
Grand Manan, Grand Harbor—Herring reported in traps.  
Escuminac Point—Cod fair; mackerel scarce.  
Caraquet—Cod and herring very plenty.  
Bonaventure—Cod fair.  
Gascons—Cod fair; squid scarce.  
Cape Cove—Cod and squid fair.  
Perce—Cod fair; herring scarce.

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# FOUR GOOD CODFISH FARES.

## Record of Today's Fishing Arrivals at This Port.

The fish week here winds up with a codfish day, four vessels with this kind of fish being in and all with fine fares in their respective lines.

Sch. Morning Star, Capt. Freeman Decker, from a fresh shacking trip to Quero Bank is full, hailing for in the neighborhood of 180,000 pounds.

Sch. Conqueror, Capt. Robertson Giffin, a salt shack trip to Quero Bank also has a fine fare, about 150,000 pounds of salt cod being her catch.

Sch. Pauline, Capt. Percy Firth, one of the eastern drift fleet, is another craft that got what she went after. She is down on the board for 70,000 pounds of salt cod.

Sch. Mattie Winship, one of the Georges anchor fleet, fished to the eastward this time and has a fine fare, 45,000 pounds of salt cod.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are as follows:

### Today's Receipts.

Sch. Mattie Winship, Western Bank, 45,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Pauline, Western Bank, 70,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Morning Star, Quero Bank, 180,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Conqueror, Quero Bank, 150,000 lbs. salt cod.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Mary E. Harty, North bay, seining.

Sch. Ella G. King, Georges.

Sch. Leo, haddocking.

Sch. Speculator, seining.

Sch. Parthia, North Bay.

Sch. George Parker, North Bay.

Sch. Norman Fisher, Rips.

Sch. E. C. Hussey, Rips.

Sch. Mattakeeset, Rips.

Sch. Slade Gorton, shacking.

Sch. Dora A. Lawson, dory band-lining.

Sch. Hockomock, Swan's Island, Me.

### Today's Fish Market.

Cape North salt cod, large, \$3; mediums, \$2.75.

Outside sales fresh western cod, large, \$2; market, \$1.65; haddock, 65c and 67½c.

Outside sales fresh eastern cod, large, \$1.70; mediums, \$1.50.

Outside sales salt Rips cod, \$3.60 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for mediums.

Salt dory handline codfish, large, \$3.25; mediums, \$3.

Outside sales of round pollock, 60c per cwt.

Banks halibut, 11 cts. per lb. for white and 8 cts for gray.

Filthead halibut, 8 1-4 cts. per lb.

Salt bullseyes, \$9.50 per bbl.

Salt large mackerel, late caught, rimmed, \$30 per bbl.

Salt small mackerel, \$20 per bbl.

Small fresh mackerel, 9c each.

Board of Trade prices:

Large drift Georges cod, \$2.60 per cwt.; medium cod, \$3.25.

Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.

Large salt handline Georges cod, large \$3.75, medium \$3.25.

Dory handline salt cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$3.

Eastern drift salt cod, large \$3.37½ per cwt., medium \$3.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.



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Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.

Salt pollock, \$1 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1; salt hake, \$1.

Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large, \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.70; medium cod, \$1.50; cusk, \$1.65 for large, \$1.20 for medium, and 50c for snappers; haddock, 65c; hake, 65c; pollock, 60c.

#### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Norma, Capt. Colin C. Nickerson, one of the dory handlining fleet of this port, was at Louisburg, C. B., on Wednesday and cleared again for the fishing grounds. She had on board 50,000 pounds of salt cod.

Sch. Good Luck was at Louisburg, C. B., on Wednesday and cleared.

Sch. Mildred V. Nunan was at Canso, N. S., on Wednesday and cleared.

Schs. Patriot and Tattler sailed from Canso, N. S., on Wednesday.

Sch. John B. Norris, Frenchborough for this port, with cured fish, was at Portland, Thursday.

Sch. Essex of this port was at St. John's, N. F., last Saturday with 70,000 pounds of flitched halibut and 50,000 pounds of salt cod.

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## CLOSE SEASON FOR MACKEREL.

Writer in Fishing Gazette Thinks None Should be Caught Before July 1.

Also Shows How Other Fisheries Are Being Depleted.

The Fishing Gazette, of New York, in its recent issue presents an article prepared by H. B. Joyce, now of Seattle, but formerly of Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass., on "Conservation of the Fisheries." The Gazette says: "It is written in accordance with his experience and observations of many years, and it is believed embodies most of the principles necessary to consider in the important question of conservation."

The article deals with the mackerel, lobster, cod, haddock, porgy and salmon fisheries. It is taken that the writer is Capt. "Hans" B. Joyce, of steamer Novelty fame, one of the biggest killers of his day in the mackerel fishery and who introduced the steamer in the mackerel seining fishery and who later was one of the big halibut slayers of the Pacific coast.

If these premises be correct, as they seem to be, then surely Capt. Joyce, who in his day wielded the mackerel purse seine with such telling effect and whose mammoth fresh halibut catches in steamers on the Pacific coast are fresh in the minds of all, can speak from experience. It is interesting to note that he does not touch upon the latter fishery in his article.

Mr. Joyce's article says, in regard to the mackerel and cod and haddock fisheries:

First, consider the mackerel, once as abundant on the Atlantic coast as ever the salmon was on the Pacific coast, frequenting the bays and coasts of Maine, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for two to six months of the year so numerous that fishing from the shore in small boats was a means of support for hundreds of families, and inhabitants of small towns supplemented their incomes and maintained their population by fitting out small vessels of 10 to 50 tons, hunted by means of chum bait, which attracted the mackerel, fed the hungry and effected the capture of such as bit at the baited hooks. Enemies, such as dogfish, sharks, etc., were also fed and detained in their pursuit, to the benefit of fish and fishermen, and the schools of fish no doubt recouped their numbers by breeding so that no diminution was noticeable up to the time fishing with the purse seine was fully adopted (1872) and hook and line fishermen became discouraged.

After this early fishing south of Rhode Island became common, and the fish were attacked upon their first appearance in schools on the coast soundings. As they journeyed to the spawning grounds from 200 to 300 purse seines were hung around these bunches of fish hundreds of times on the way north, most of the time successfully, because of the enormous quantities in some of the schools, until the fish would be frightened and de-

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tered from approaching the coast where the usual spawning places had been, and either cast their eggs in the open sea or sought some point farther away where conditions for perfect production were wanting.

This in the space of twenty years has caused such a reduction in the supply that fishermen, sharks, dogfish and other varieties of predatory enemies are driven to seek other foods. The dogfish now swarm the cod, haddock and halibut banks, to the dismay of all, and has become a subject of legislation, and bids fair to become an article of canned goods in the future, since they are very abundant, can be captured easily and cheaply, and no doubt are as clean as some other varieties of fish, the name being their greatest fault.

The remedy for the damage done to the supply of mackerel is easy to apply, and can be put into effect by concerted effort of all truly interested in a supply of fish food for the future. Put a stop to all fishing for mackerel on any coast before July 1 of each year. Secure an international agreement with Canada so as to prevent the netting and trapping of the fish along her coasts as well, and pension each fisherman, as is done in England by their R. N. R. system, to the extent of \$10 per month. In five years the increase would be very perceptible, as has been found by the former five years' close season, and in fifteen or twenty years a supply comparing favorably with that of old should be found.

"Cod and haddock are worthy of consideration, as they form a large item in the world's food supply and to some extent are of some value to the sportsman. Success seems to have attended government propagation, and the New England and possibly the New York and New Jersey coasts show signs of increase in the supply of these fish for market purposes. Unfortunately, they are not of a nature adapted to cannery needs, and have to be preserved by old-established usages which prevent their consumption as a food, except at very low prices. Much can be done, however, to improve the supply.

"Traps and seines at Labrador and Newfoundland capture millions of tiny codfish, which are cured, small as they are, for the Newfoundland fish trade killing two birds with one stone, by intercepting the growth of the codfish species and reducing the level of prices below the profit line.

"The prohibition of traps and seines in this fishery, and in any other fisheries where it causes wanton destruction of immature fish, is apparently the only remedy to apply, unless the setting of long trawls in places known to be breeding grounds were prohibited.

"Herring is also worthy of attention, because it is one of the greatest food fishes in importance, as well as for bait purposes. Its great fecundity has enabled it to maintain a comparative abundance in spite of the enormous amounts taken from the sea in many parts of the world. It would seem, however, to be worth while to prohibit fishing at some points known to be favorite spawning grounds, notably Magdalen Island, Canada, and some points on the coast of Maine.

"The depletion of the herring during the past forty years is very apparent to those who knew the great abundance on the fishing banks of the New England and Nova Scotia coasts, also the coasts of Newfoundland, which are affected by the destruction carried on at the Magdalen Islands during the spawning season."

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#### SAW NO MACKEREL.

Capt. Parsons Visited Georges, Southern Grounds and Maine Coast.

Sch. Saladin, Capt. Wallace Parsons, arrived this morning from a seining trip with no fish. Capt. Parsons reports having a good look on Georges to the southward and on the Maine coast, and he had not seen a mackerel since he has been out.

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#### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Yakima was at Canso, N. S., on Thursday.

Schs. Judique, Patrician and Pinta were at Hawkesbury, C. B., on Thursday.

Schs. Rob Roy and Mildred V. Nunan were at Canso, N. S., Friday.

#### Flitched Halibut Stock.

Sch. Admiral Dewey, Capt. James Hayes, weighed off 122,948 pounds of flitched halibut as the result of her recent northern trip, making the fine stock of \$10,195, the crew sharing \$258.14 each.

#### NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES.

##### Doleful Outlook Seen By the Clark's Harbor Coast Guard.

The Clark's Harbor, N. S., Coast Guard, speaking editorially, has the following to say regarding the fishery outlook, as a whole, for this season, in Nova Scotia.

"The state of the Nova Scotia fisheries this season taken, as a whole, is such as to occasion some anxiety. A careful review of the situation, both as observed by the writer, and as reported from the more distant parts, points to the very unwelcome conclusion that our seaboard settlements are facing one of the lean years.

"The early trips to the far banks were successful as a rule but there is a noted shortage in the later fares and markets abroad are by no means the most promising. Receipts from the shore boats, sold best are away below last year's mark in quantity and price.

"The scarcity in netfish, except at a few points, is also one of the disheartening features. It is not yet too late for the fall run of mackerel, but if that should occur, even abundantly as last year, it will do nothing for the western districts. And so on through most of the side-branches. There is no denying the fact that an unusual stringency in this industry is approaching, unfortunately very little to be done, by the wisest counsel, to avert it. Nevertheless, the subject should occupy the first place in the deliberations of mercantile boards and the like.

"The local government can scarcely afford to be indifferent, during recess, as it may be eventually called on to consider the state of the province in this regard, as at late intervals in the past when the distress became acute. Although no such sharp misfortune is to be apprehended now, the outcome may be still more deplorable—the loss to the shore population by emigrating to the states or the Canadian west. Perhaps the latter is the more threatening. Already there are indications of it in the recruiting of crews for the Pacific fisheries and the alluring of farms and orchards in the western wilds.

"The St. John Telegraph strongly deprecates such attempts at enticing our people away, and we endorse every word of its protest. Let us do our utmost to retain the native population before spending money to domicile strangers among us."

##### Latest Newfoundland Fisheries Intelligence.

Birchy Cove—Fairly good trawl fishing in Middle Arm; squid plentiful.

Herring Neck—Heavy breeze recently; few boats out got one-half to two quintals.

Bonne Bay—Codfishery poor owing to weather being too stormy; squid plentiful.

Tilt Cove—Weather stormy; not much codfish catching.

Brigus—Cod very scarce; squid plentiful.

Burin—Squid plenty, one to two quintals codfish on trawls; wind west; moderate, dull.

Nipper's Harbor—Abundance of squid, codfish scarce.

Old Perlican—Squid and cod scarce.

Carbonear—Only few boats out, too stormy; one-half quintal each, bait scarce.

Pilley's Island—Codfish scarce, boats doing little; bait fairly plenty.

Heart's Content—No codfish, squid plentiful.

Harbor Grace—Codfish scarce, plenty squid.

King's Cove—Boats recently one-half to one and one-half quintals, plenty squid.

Sound Island—Plenty squid, no boats out, one schooner arrived from Cape St. Mary's with 130 quintals.

Belloram—It is gratifying to be able to report excellent trips of fish brought in by our bankers, all are arriving with from 500 to 1000 quintals and crews in good health, but the weather conditions are unfavorable for fish making. Several bankers are now taking supply of squid bait here, and will proceed to the Labrador for a fall trip.

##### Portland Fish News.

Sch. Fanny Hayden came in Friday night with about 7000 pounds of fresh fish and this was all that was received during the day. The market has been practically bare, but the dealers have been able to care for the orders received, which are usually not very heavy at the last of the week.

Sch. Sylvia M. Nunan came into port Friday to obtain ice and bait, preparatory to a trip to the banks.

##### Lunenburg, N. S., Fishing Arrivals.

Sept. 8—Sch. Eva June, 1750 qtls. cod; sch. Alma Nelson, 1000 qtls. fish; sch. Defender, 1700 qtls. fish; sch. Vivian Walters, 1600 qtls. fish; sch. Nicola, 1700 qtls. cod; sch. Lucania, 1900 qtls. cod, making 2500 qtls. for the season.

Sch. Maukato arrived at Park's Creek September 3 with 850 qtls. cod caught on Quero Bank by a crew of young men from 14 to 18 years old.